



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

thereto, to authorize the arrest and detention of such persons, and such, we understand, is the purpose of the statute in question. Under its terms, the proper health officer may issue a warrant by virtue of which a lawful arrest may be made without preliminary thereto affording the person affected a hearing; but if, after arrest, such person challenges the right of the authorities to continue the detention, the fundamental law accords him the right to have the legality of his detention inquired into by a proper court in a habeas corpus proceeding. The law denies to no one restrained of his liberty without a hearing the right to prove in some tribunal that the facts justifying his restraint do not exist. (Ruling Case Law, vol. 6, p. 435, sec. 449.) The health authorities causing the arrest of relator derive their power to do so from the alleged existence of the fact that the relator is affected with the disease mentioned, and that her detention is required in the public interest to prevent contagion. If those facts do not exist, the officer has no jurisdiction to continue the restraint and the court in the habeas corpus proceeding has authority to inquire whether the facts essential to jurisdiction exist. (Ex. parte Degener, 30 Tex. App. 566, 17 S. W. 1111.) * * * Our statute does not declare that the initial order of arrest shall be conclusive; nor does it designate any tribunal to whom one detained under an order of arrest issued by the health officer may appeal for a hearing. The fair and reasonable interpretation of the statute under which relator is held, we think, is that which accords the health officer the power to order the arrest and detention, leaving to the person detained the right to invoke the decision of the established judicial tribunals of the State on questions raised, either of fact or law, involving the validity of the detention. We conclude that under the act of the legislature in question the relator had the right to a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, and therein to prove the nonexistence of the facts necessary to authorize her continued detention and thereby obtain release.

CHANGE IN FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF MALARIA INVESTIGATION.

For the information of the local health authorities throughout the southern States it is noted that the field headquarters of the Malaria Investigation have been transferred from New Orleans, La., to Memphis, Tenn., and are temporarily located in room 17 of the Court House Building at that place.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1919, IN CITIES.

The table following shows the registered deaths from all causes and from pneumonia (all forms) and influenza combined in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 21, 1919.

The data are taken from the "Weekly Health Index," June 24, 1919, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.